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Famishing London: A Study of the Unemployed and Unemployable. By F. A. MCKENZIE. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1903. 8vo, pp. 88.

Mendiants et vagabonds. Par LOUIS RIVIÈRE. Paris: Victor Lecoffre, 1902. 8vo, pp. xx + 239.

An account of London poverty "outside the beaten track of the slummer," such as Mr. McKenzie gives in *Famishing London*, is well calculated to disturb the social philosophies of "dwellers in comfortable suburbs." It is a significant fact that almost every writer who deals with this subject feels called upon to protest that his account, however sensational, is not an exaggeration but a plain statement of fact. Several years ago Mr. George Haw wrote out the story of London "horribly-housed;" the present little volume adds one more chapter, dealing more particularly with non-employment. "The Story of an East-End Street," giving a detailed account of the condition of each family living on a certain street, is perhaps the most impressive portion of the book.

M. RIVIÈRE has prepared a careful historical and descriptive account of the phenomena of vagrancy and dependence in France and in other countries, following in each case the course of legislation—regulative, preventive and remedial—and indicating the relation of vagrancy to crime, and to other forms of indigence. The establishment of national workshops in France (1848), and of miscellaneous correctional institutions, workhouses, and labor and convict colonies in different countries, under public and under private management, is also considered at length. M. Rivière's volume is a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject.

J. C.

Die Anfänge der merkantilistischen Gewerbepolitik in Oesterreich. By MAX ADLER. Wien: Franz Deuticke, 1903. 8vo, pp. ix + 121.

THERE is not a little to learn from Adler's pamphlet concerning the intermediate stages between the exclusive regulation of labor by the guilds and its semi-free condition under the paternal supervision and protection of the state. These stages are not always particularly well understood by Americans, largely because we are likely to